

The GREEN BOOK

BY MUAMMAR AL QADHAFI

PART 1

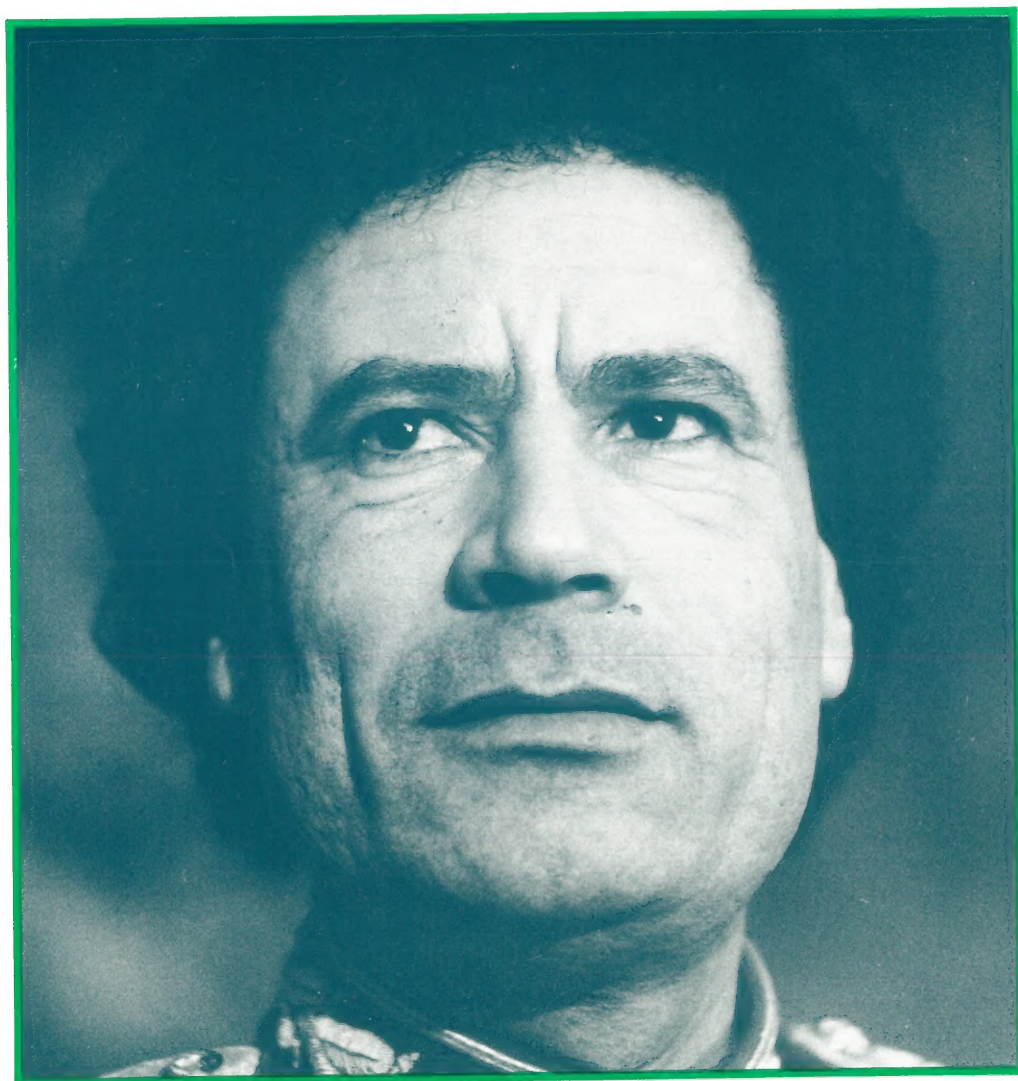
The solution of the problem of Democracy

PART 2

The solution of the Economic Problem

PART 3

The Social Basis of the Third Universal Theory



In these three volumes the Libyan leader examines the economic, social and political problems confronting the world today, and presents a radical programme for their solution.

The Green Book provides a comprehensive review of the theories on which the Libyan Jamahiriya is based. The proposals put forward by Muammer al Qadhafi are not merely theories but an explanation and insight into the structure and priorities of modern Libya.

Copies of The Green Book can be obtained from The Information Department, The Libyan People's Bureau of the Socialist Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, 5 St James's Square, London SW1.

jamahiriya review

November 1983

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Inside:
Grenada Invasion
commentary



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LIBYA AND THE IRA
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BRITISH MPs VISIT JAMAHIRIYA
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jamahiriya review

November 1983 No 42

□ **MEDIA MYTHS:** As a consequence of several years CIA campaigning to distort the image of Libya, and as part of Washington's efforts to isolate the Jamahiriya in the prelude to a US invasion, western newspapers no longer apply any objective criteria to their reporting of Libyan affairs. A recent example was the Mail on Sunday's extraordinary report that hundreds of IRA terrorists were being trained in Libya. Alan George investigated the report, and his findings are published on page 11.

□ **BRITISH VISITORS:** During the summer a delegation of British Members of Parliament visited Libya to talk with the Jamahiriya's leaders in politics and development as a first step towards strengthening the ties between the Jamahiriya and Britain. Ron Brown, Labour MP for Leith, provides a special report on the delegation's visit and the prospects for British exporters. See page 14.

□ **WAR REPARATIONS:** In a series of recent speeches, Muammer Qadhafi, Leader of the Revolution, has renewed Libya's claim for reparations from the Italians for the damage and injuries inflicted on the Libyan people as a result of Italy's occupation of the country. A special report starting on page 11 reviews the Libyan leader's speeches, and examines the background to Libya's claim.

□ **PALESTINE:** To mark the United Nations International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People, a special correspondent examines the 1947 Partition Plan on which the Zionists base their claim to Palestine, and questions its validity. Report on page 13.

□ **COVER:** More than 2,000 Libyan students took part in a recent demonstration to protest the United States' campaign to destabilise the Jamahiriya, and to show the widespread popular support amongst the Libyan people for the Revolution. The demonstrators marched from Hyde Park to St James's Square for a rally in front of the Libyan People's Bureau. Cover photo courtesy of News Line

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Gun boat diplomacy at the White House

IN GRENADA a force of some 6,000 American marines, masquerading as a Caribbean task force, invades one of the world's smallest countries. On the mainland of Central America, CIA forces plot to overthrow the Sandinista government in Nicaragua, and create counter-revolutionary groups whose aim is to return the country to a satellite of the United States. Across the globe, a massive naval invasion force of US aircraft carriers and battleships builds up off the shores of the Lebanon. To the south British military forces engage in 'manoeuvres' in Egypt along Libya's borders, while in the Gulf more American forces stand by to intervene in Iran. And in Europe, the siting of Cruise and Pershing missiles threatens the very survival of nations which have the dubious honour of being called America's allies.

It is an awesome and frightening spectacle. And if it is right to assume that this is part of President Reagan's presidential election campaign, then 1984 looks like a difficult year ahead.

The invasion of Grenada was an outrage by any standards. The absence of integrity amongst the political leadership of the United States was made very clear when Washington presented a list of very dubious reasons to justify its actions. The murder of Maurice Bishop was a black day in the history of the Third World; he was a revolutionary leader of rare distinction, a man whose popularity amongst his people could not be disputed even by the odious Ronald Reagan. Those responsible for his death cannot expect to be forgiven for that act. But President Reagan's plans for the invasion of Grenada were formulated long ago — not to protect Mr Bishop, but to overthrow his government and return Grenada to its position as a American protectorate. The murder of Maurice Bishop, the safety of a few American students, the presence of Cuban construction workers on the island... all these were produced as last minute pretexts for the invasion.

Ever since Mr Reagan took control at the White House, we have voiced concern at his handling of the United States foreign policy. We have done so against a difficult background, in which America's voice is stronger than ours, boosted by its massive international network of newspapers and radio and television services which act as a mouthpiece for American propaganda. While we have attempted to alert public opinion to the obvious dangers of American policies, the Americans have been waging an unceasingly propaganda campaign aimed at convincing people that it is Libya rather than the United States which is a danger to world stability and peace. Yet while American fleets and military forces provide a global network, Libya's forces remain on Arab soil. The Jamahiriya's armed forces has never entered a foreign country with the intention of

overthrowing the legitimate government of that country.

The American invasion of Grenada cannot be discussed in isolation from Washington's wider global ambitions, and in particular what is happening in the Arab region. The United States now has 30 ships and 300 planes in the eastern Mediterranean. At the same time the pending visit to Washington of Yitzhak Shamir, the former Zionist terrorist leader of the 1940s, has brought reports of a new military and political alliance between the United States and Israel. Joint action in the Lebanon, and possibly against Syria, is seen as imminent by observers in Washington.

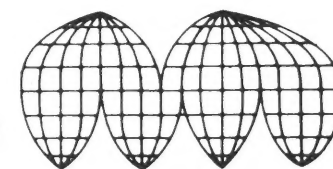
Both the United States and Israel believed that by invading Lebanon in 1982, and smashing the military structure of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, they could achieve a peace treaty between Israel and Lebanon. Such a theory only serves to emphasise the alarming ignorance on which US foreign policy is formulated, not the mention the supreme arrogance of assuming that these two countries have any right to play the role of international gendarme.

The Americans believe that through the sheer strength of their military forces in the Middle East they will be able to impose peace in the Lebanon, and a general Arab surrender to the Zionist presence in Palestine. There are dangers in comparing all forms of anti-American struggle to the resistance waged by the Vietnamese people, but it was in that Asian country that the Americans were shown that military force does not automatically numb a people's desire for freedom and independence. Unfortunately, for another generation of American youth now serving in their country's armed forces, it seems the lessons of Vietnam have now been forgotten, lost in the cold war rhetoric of the White House.

The sad fact is that America's military strength is not even being used for the benefit of human rights and dignity. Instead the freedom of the individual is trampled under the boots of American marines, while undercover CIA operations channel funds to support a string of military juntas in the Third World whose record of oppression and tyranny makes a mockery of any claim the Americans may make about concern for the freedom of the individual.

It is true that many Third World regimes hold human rights in contempt. No less true, however, is that those regimes with the worst human rights record are the very same that the Americans support to the hilt, while others such as the Libyan Jamahiriya and Maurice Bishop's Grenada are the targets of subversion and destabilisation. And they are America's targets because the revolutionary ideology they advocate offers hope to the oppressed peoples of the Third World which US guns can never provide.

A monthly review of
Libyan, Islamic
and Third World
affairs



PANORAMA
news review

BPCs discuss pipeline scheme

LIBYA'S BASIC People's congresses (BPCs) — the grassroots forums where citizens gather to decide national and local policy — began a series of meetings on 20th September to discuss the Jamahiriya's ambitious scheme for a 1,900 kilometre pipeline to carry water from wells in the south eastern desert for industrial, agricultural and domestic use in the coastal regions to the north.

In his address marking this year's Fourteenth Anniversary of the Al Fateh Revolution, Muammer Qadhafi called for wide discussion of the project by the Libyan people. Shortly after, the General People's Congress — the Jamahiriya's legislature — met in emergency session in the south western oasis town of Kufra to examine the development scheme.

On 9th October a special People's Committee, set up to administer the pipeline project, held its first meeting in Benghazi. Amongst those present was Mr Jadallah Azouze Talhi, Secretary of the General People's Committee, who stressed the crucial importance of the scheme for the country's long-term economic wellbeing.

□ A special report on the trans-desert pipeline scheme appeared in the October 1983 issue of Jamahiriya Review.

Ties strengthen with the Yemens

BRIGADIER ABU Bakr Younis Jaber, Commander in Chief of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces has held a series of meetings with the leadership of Syria and the two Yemens, aimed at bolstering co-operation in the military and other fields, and at co-ordinating the collective Arab response to the escalating western military intervention in Lebanon.

Brigadier Jaber began his tour on 25th September, when he arrived in Sana'a, capital of the Yemen Arab Republic, to attend the celebrations marking the 21st anniversary of the country's Revolution. During his stay, the Libyan military commander conferred with President Ali Abdullah



DANISH SEMINAR: Arefi Massaud Hasan, Secretary of the Libyan People's Bureau in Denmark (above) answers questions from participants at a special seminar on Libya organised during the summer by the Danish-Libyan Arab Friendship Association. Speakers included Maja Naur from the University of Odense and Klaus Larsen from the daily 'Laud of Folk'. A screening of Mustapha Akkad's film 'Lion of the Desert' — the story of Omar Mukhtar's heroic struggle against the Italians — was also included in the seminar programme.

Saleh, who expressed his 'satisfaction at the progress being made in co-operation between the two countries'.

From Sana'a, Brigadier Jaber went to Aden, for a series of talks with officials from Democratic Yemen, including Brigadier Ali Antar, the country's Vice President and First Deputy Prime Minister. The meeting, on 27th September, was also attended by Yemen's Defence Minister, Brigadier Saleh Muslih, and by Interior Minister Muhammad Ali Bitani.

The Libyan Arab Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief went on from Aden to Damascus, where he conferred with Syrian President Hafez al Assad and with Defence Minister Mustafa Tlass.

The Libyan Jamahiriya launched a unionist process with Democratic Yemen last year, under which the two countries will hold joint meetings of their decision-making bodies to forge common internal and foreign policies. In June, Muammer Qadhafi boosted Tripoli's relations with the Yemen Arab Republic when he visited Sana'a for talks with President Ali

Nasser Muhammad, in which the two leaders agreed to initiate moves towards a union. Tripoli and Damascus have been engaged in a similar unionist process for the past two years, and have already achieved a high level of policy co-ordination.

Congolese leader affirms ties

THE CLOSE ties between the Libyan and Congolese peoples have been reaffirmed by President Denis Sassou-Nguesso, during a two-day visit to the Jamahiriya last month.

The highlight of the Congolese leader's visit came on 29th September, when he conferred with Muammer Qadhafi. As well as bilateral relations, the two leaders discussed wider African issues, and particularly the situation in Chad. Both countries strongly oppose western intervention in the Chadian civil war, arguing that this has

set back the prospects for reconciliation between the Chadian factions.

During his stay in Tripoli President Sassou-Nguesso expressed satisfaction with the expanding ties between the two countries, adding that his visit was aimed at 'furthering these relations'.

Jalloud in Riyadh

THE LATEST sign of the strengthening relations between the Libyan Jamahiriya and Saudi Arabia came on 20th September, when Jeddah radio announced a meeting between Saudi Arabia's King Fahd and Staff Major Abdusalam Jalloud, which had also been attended by Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Saud al Faisal. The radio said that bilateral relations and other issues 'of mutual interest' had been discussed.

The Riyadh meeting followed a visit to Tripoli in early September by General Muhammad Saleh al Hammad, Chief of Staff of the Saudi Arabian Armed Forces. During his visit, General al Hammad conferred with a number of Libyan officials, including Brigadier Abu Bakr Younis Jaber, Commander in Chief of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces, and Major Khweildi Hamidi, the Jamahiriya's Assistant Chief of Staff.

Vittel summit 'an attempt to split Africa'

LAST MONTH'S two-day conference of former French colonies in Africa, held at the northern French town of Vittel, was 'an attempt to split the African continent' and was 'useful only to France and to President Mitterand's prestige'. That is how revolutionary leader Muammer Qadhafi summed-up Libya's view of the summit, in a message to a number of African leaders who attended the Vittel meeting.

African countries, he declared, 'should not meet except within the framework of an African organisation, and their problems should not be resolved under the auspices of a foreign western country'.

The Vittel summit was

'meaningless and of no value except to the French President', the Libyan leader continued, adding that the minimum damage such meetings could inflict was to 'divide our continent'. Colonel Qadhafi noted that President Mitterand had himself admitted that one of the summit's main purposes was 'to bolster France's international political prestige'.

'We in the Libyan Jamahiriya', he continued, 'hold the unshakeable belief that such meetings are of no benefit to African states. Such meetings only impose further restrictions on Africa and foster new links which, whether intended or not, lead African countries into the colonialist fold'.

The Vittel summit represented a continuation of long-standing western divide and rule tactics, which had encouraged 'a partition of Africa based on a language imposed by the colonialists, at the expense of local African languages and cultural heritage'.

To attend such a French-sponsored meeting was 'ungrateful and treacherous to the struggle of past generations, and enabled France to walk back through the window after it was expelled through the door, enabling it to become the master again, the guardian of the African nations, as though the continent's peoples were still under direct western rule'.

Support for Democratic Korea

BRIGADIER MUSTAPHA Kharroubi, Chief of Staff of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces has paid an official visit to Democratic Korea, timed to coincide with the celebrations marking the 35th anniversary of the Asian country's liberation from Japanese and American military occupation.

A highlight of the visit came on 9th September, when Brigadier Kharroubi conferred in the capital Pyongyang, with President Kim Il Sung, who expressed his country's solidarity with the Libyan people in their struggle to maintain their independence and territorial integrity.

Call for reconciliation in Chad

THE LIBYAN Jamahiriya's continuing determination to find a peaceful solution to the Chadian civil war was underlined last month by a meeting in Lagos between Nigerian President Shahu Shagari and Mr Abdel Ati al Ubeidi, the



Nasser's memory honoured

ON 28TH SEPTEMBER, Libyans marked the Thirteenth Anniversary of the death of Egyptian President Gamal Abdul Nasser, whose principles have deeply influenced the Al Fateh Revolution. In a statement to mark the occasion, the Jamahiriya news agency JANA reviewed Nasser's significance in the resurgence of Arab nationalism, describing him as 'a courageous fighter who raised the banner of freedom', and as a man

who had dedicated his life 'for the national struggle to liberate and unite the Arab nation'.

The statement recalled Muammer Qadhafi's assessment of the late Egyptian leader: 'Abdul Nasser will live with us as an immortal spirit, symbolising a strong will and solid determination which we should demonstrate in our loyalty to his principles, from which we should not deviate.'

Secretary of Libya's Foreign Liaison Bureau. On 11th October Lagos radio said that President Shagari had 'reaffirmed that a solution to the Chad problem could not be achieved through violence', and that 'all the Chadian factions would have to work together to bring peace'.

The radio said that Mr Obeidi had suggested a five-point peace plan, involving 'the separation of forces, the presence of an OAU peace-keeping force, an interim government, negotiations between all factions and an election to choose the form of government for Chad'.

Children Injured In mine explosion

TWO LIBYAN children, Abdul Rehman Ahmad, aged 12, and Salem Muhammed Ahmad, 6, were severely injured in a mine explosion last month, the Jamahiriya news agency JANA has disclosed. The two were on their way to school when they accidentally detonated a buried mine, one of thousands which were left on Libyan soil by the European armies which used the north African country as a battlefield during the Second World War.

The Jamahiriya last month renewed its demands for war reparations from Italy, one of the principal protagonists in the North African campaigns of the 1940s, and JANA said that the Tobruk explosion 'reinforces our deter-

mination to escalate our struggle to gain our legitimate rights to reparations'.

□ A special report on the Jamahiriya's demand for justice from Italy starts on page 9

'Racist alliance' condemned

FOLLOWING THE latest major aggression by South Africa against Mozambique, the Jamahiriya has reaffirmed its long-standing support for the liberation struggle in southern Africa, firmly condemning Pretoria's repeated aggressions and comparing them with the Zionist state's persistent assaults on the Arab nation.

Armed forces of the apartheid regime staged a bloody attack in the Mozambique capital, Maputo, on 17th October, detonating three bombs in the offices of the African National Congress, which is waging an increasingly effective armed struggle against the racists. The bombs exploded without warning, injuring five people and causing extensive material damage.

The same day, the Jamahiriya's Foreign Liaison Bureau issued a statement 'strongly denouncing and condemning' the 'savage attack' which was 'an additional crime in the long list of atrocities committed by the racist regime against peaceful neighbouring states'.

Pointing to the similarities between the methods of Pretoria and Tel Aviv, the Bureau called on the international community to 'con-

demn these crimes perpetrated by the racist alliance of the regimes in South Africa and Occupied Palestine, and to adopt the necessary deterrent measures against them'.

The statement concluded with a 'pledge of the Libyan Arab people's support for the people of Mozambique', adding that the Jamahiriya 'places its resources at Mozambique's disposal in order to confront the racist regime'.

Solidarity with Nicaragua

THE LIBYAN people's firm solidarity with the Central American republic of Nicaragua was underlined on 11th October, when Muammer Qadhafi conferred in Tripoli with Commander Tomas Borge, Member of the National Command of the Sandinista Front and Nicaragua's Interior Minister.

The day before, Commander Borge had attended a ceremony staged in the Libyan capital of veterans of the Libyan liberation struggle against the Italians, at which Colonel Qadhafi had praised the Sandinistas' defeat of the Somoza dictatorship in Nicaragua, and greeted Commander Borge as 'one of the heroes of the popular revolution in Nicaragua'.

During his visit to the Jamahiriya, Commander Borge also held talks with Mr Jadallah Azourz Talhi, Secretary of the General People's Committee.

Qadhafi warns of new dangers to Arab Independence

BRITISH MILITARY manoeuvres in Egypt's western desert, neighbouring the Jamahiriya have prompted a wave of protests by the Libyan people, who have warned that the British exercises are an intrinsic part of the wider western military build-up in the Arab homeland, which is aimed at undermining regional independence and territorial integrity.

On 28th October the British aircraft carrier *Hermes* arrived in Alexandria, with its complement of 850 commandos, who were scheduled to conduct five days of military exercises with Egyptian forces. The arrival of the British forces followed the stationing of large US naval fleets off Lebanon and in the Arabian Gulf, and the posting to Beirut of major contingents of US, French, British and Italian forces. In recent years US forces have established permanent bases in Egypt and Somalia, and

this year saw the installation of French and US contingents in Chad, on the Arab homeland's southern flank.

On 14th October, in the run-up to the British exercises in Egypt, Libyan revolutionary leader Muammer Qadhafi addressed an urgent message to Arab heads of state, warning them that the Arab homeland was entering a critical period, as the western powers renewed their efforts to exploit the region's resources and strategic location. Comparing the current military build-up to the Crusades, Colonel Qadhafi warned: 'We are about to witness the occupation of the Arab homeland once again by the same western Christian powers which have not, and never will, overcome their hatred of the East, and especially the Arab nation and Arab nationalism, nor their hatred of Islam'.

Muammer Qadhafi warned Arab leaders: 'We are on the verge of a new Crusader campaign', the danger of which can only be increased by those who 'ask the Arab nation to behave like an ostrich fleeing or burying its head in the sand'.

The Egyptian regime of Hosni Mubarak carried a grave responsibility for the unfolding tragedy, Muammer Qadhafi declared. Cairo had 'committed the cardinal sin and historic crime of recognising the Zionist enemy', and the Egyptian rulers had 'become a threat to the independence of the Arab countries by aligning themselves with powers traditionally hostile to the Arab nation, which seek to exploit its resources and its strategic position, and which have transformed Egypt into a bridgehead and arena for the implementation of their hostile plans'.

The Libyan leader's message was echoed by tens of thousands of Libyan demonstrators who took to the streets of the north eastern towns of Tobruk and Derna, near the Jamahiriya's borders with Egypt, to condemn the impending British manoeuvres. Staged on 28th October the demonstrations coincided with the 27th Anniversary of the tripartite aggression, when British, French and Zionist forces invaded Egypt in a bid to crush the Revolution of President Gamal Abdul Nasser.

Self reliance is the key

ADDRESSING MEMBERS of the Revolutionary Committees Movement at educational institutes on 13th October, Muammer Qadhafi warned them to take their responsibilities seriously and in particular to give the highest priority to economic and political self-reliance.

'You are the new generation,' he



declared, 'the generation which will wipe out the humiliation inflicted on this nation by Zionism, and which will put an end to the divisions in the Arab world.' He added: 'I want this generation to be conscious of their importance, and to take their revolutionary responsibilities seriously.'

Insisting that self-reliance was the key to Arab independence, Muammer Qadhafi declared: 'The worst thing is to depend on others, and this is clearly illustrated by the situation in Egypt and Sudan, where the ruling regimes are completely dependent on America'. The Jamahiriya, he continued, rejected all forms of dependence and he called for the rising generation to 'embody the principles of self-reliance'.

Under the *jamahiri* system of direct democracy, Libyans determine their destiny by taking part in the debates of a country-wide network of people's congresses, open to all citizens, where national and local policies are formulated. Parallel to the congresses is a Movement of Revolutionary Committees, whose role is to propagate the principles of the Al Fateh Revolution amongst the population as a whole. The revolutionary committees have no decision-making functions; these are reserved for the people, acting through their local congresses.

Addressing the revolutionary committee members at educational institutes, Muammer Qadhafi stressed that their movement was the guarantor of the Al Fateh Revolution and of the wider liberation process in the Arab region. The movement's significance could be gauged, he added, from the Egyptian experience. It was the absence of a broadly-based revolutionary movement which had enabled the Sadat and Mubarak regimes to 'wipe out everything Nasser had achieved'.

Conservationists demand action

A CALL for greater environmental conservation efforts in the Arab homeland has come from the First Symposium on Preserving the Arab Nation's Natural Resources and Environment, staged in the north east Libyan town of Beida. The conference, which ended on 9th October, also called for a wider dissemination of information on environmental protection measures undertaken in the Arab region.

On 18th October the Jamahiriya news agency JANA said that the symposium had praised Libya's establishment of a National Park at Al Kouf, describing it as a pioneering project which other countries should emulate. Associated with the park is a training centre for environmental conservationists.

Amongst the symposium participants were representatives from many Arab countries, from the Arab Centre for Arid Zone Research, from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), and from the Arab League.

Aid for African development

THE JAMAHIRIYA has a long-standing policy of extending economic and social development aid to poorer countries in Africa and this has been reaffirmed in recent weeks by the arrival of Libyan oil shipments in Tanzania and Ghana, and by the opening in Mali of a new television centre which Tripoli co-financed.

On 2nd September Accra radio announced that a consignment of 33,661 tonnes of crude oil, brought

in a Libyan tanker, was discharging its cargo at the Tema oil terminal, and that the vessel would shortly be returning with another load. Ghana has been badly hit by the western world's economic recession, and September's oil delivery came in the framework of a long-term programme under which Tripoli is supplying oil to Ghana at concessionary prices.

Another African country hit by the recession is Tanzania, and on 14th October Dar es Salaam radio announced the arrival of 70,000 tonnes of Libyan crude oil. The radio implied that the oil was a gift from the Jamahiriya, and added that it was part of a consignment of 200,000 tonnes which Libya has pledged to the Tanzanian people.

Shortly after, on 20th October, the Jamahiriya news agency JANA announced that the Tanzanian Minister of Energy, El Nur Kasum, was visiting Tripoli and had held talks with Libya's Secretary for Heavy Industry, Omar Mun-tasser, to 'discuss ways of developing and strengthening the two countries' co-operation'.

In September, a new television centre, part-funded by the Jamahiriya, was opened in the Malian capital of Bamako, in a ceremony attended by Mrs Gakou Fatou Niang, the north west African country's Minister of Information.

Maghreb unity moves gather pace

OVER THE past two years the Jamahiriya has launched a series of initiatives aimed at forging closer ties between the Arab countries of north west Africa, with the ultimate aim of seceding full unity in

the Maghreb. Tripoli asserts that the co-ordination of domestic and foreign policies is an essential first step towards unity, and that policies can best be harmonised through joint meetings of decision making bodies. Last year, the Libyan General People's Committee (GPC) met in joint session with the Algerian cabinet to approve a comprehensive co-operation programme between the two countries. A similar meeting was held last July between the GPC and the Tunisian cabinet. Joint cabinet meetings with Mauritania and Morocco are planned, and both countries have already set up Joint Committees with the Jamahiriya to recommend steps towards unity.

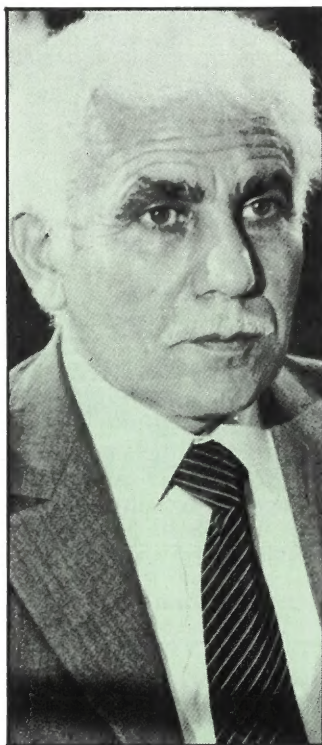
In recent weeks a series of meetings between top officials of Maghreb countries has pointed to the gathering momentum of regional unity moves. On 21st September Libyan Justice Secretary Muhammad Abu al Qasim az Zuwayy arrived in Rabat at the start of a tour which also included Algeria, Mauritania and Tunisia. The escalating US military involvement in Lebanon was high on the agenda of his talks with Maghreb officials, who included Morocco's King Hassan, President Muhammad Ould Haidallah of Mauritania and Algerian President Chadli Benjedid.

Earlier, on 13th September, Algerian Minister of Light Industry Said Ayat Masoud visited Tripoli for talks with Libyan officials. Confirming that the visit came within the framework of Libyan-Algerian unity moves, he declared that his meetings were aimed at 'bolstering co-operation and drawing up a working plan in the economic field in general, and industry in particular, for the mutual benefit of both peoples'.

This autumn has also seen continuing intense consultations between officials from the Jamahiriya and Tunisia. On 13th October Major Khweildi al Hamidi, Assistant Chief of Staff of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces, arrived for a week's visit to Tunisia, timed to coincide with the celebrations marking the Twentieth Anniversary of the expulsion of French forces from the country. During his visit, he conferred with President Habib Bourguiba and most members of the Tunisian cabinet, including Premier Muhammad Mzali, Interior Minister Idris Guigah, Foreign Minister Beji Caid Essebsi and Defence Minister Al Mazri Shafir.

On his arrival in Tunisia, Major al Hamidi had set the tone for his consultations by reaffirming the Jamahiriya's commitment to the merger programme between the two countries, declaring: 'Our relations have reached a level of mutual understanding, respect and trust.'

The growing contacts between



Algerian President Chadli Benjedid

Tunisia and Libya were also highlighted on 17th October, when the Jamahiriya's Secretary for Planning, Fawzi Shakshuki, and for Oil, Kamal Hassan al Maqhur, conferred in Tunis with Tunisian Economy Minister Rashid Safar, to examine means of enhancing economic integration between the two countries.

Just before Major al Hamidi's visit to Tunisia, the Mauritanian President Muhammad Ould Haidallah arrived in Tripoli for talks with revolutionary leader Muammer Qadhafi. In a statement on his arrival, the President declared his confidence that his meetings in the Jamahiriya would 'strengthen the fraternal ties between our peoples and contribute to the mobilisation and co-ordination of Arab efforts and resources at a crucial time for the Arab and Islamic nation'.

Tripoli acts to defend Lebanese Muslims

AS THE fighting in Lebanon's Shouf mountains, south of Beirut, escalated sharply during September, the Libyan Jamahiriya signalled its determination to uphold Arab independence by placing all Libyan armed forces in Lebanon at the disposal of the country's Muslim Druse community and the Syrian peacekeeping forces.

Zionist occupation troops retreated from the Shouf on 4th Sep-

tember, unable to sustain the mounting toll of casualties inflicted by Arab resistance fighters. As the Israelis pulled out, the forces of the Phalangist regime in Beirut attempted to take their place, prompting fierce resistance from the Muslim Druse, whose traditional homeland includes the Shouf region. The Druse scored a string of victories against the invading Phalangists, who called in US naval gunfire in a bid to save them from total collapse. The fighting ended with the establishment of a shaky ceasefire on 26th September.

The Jamahiriya's commitment to the defence of the Druse and their Syrian allies was reaffirmed at the end of September, when Brigadier Abu Bakr Younis Jaber, Chief of Staff of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces, conferred in Damascus with President Hafez al Assad, Syrian Defence Minister Mustafa Tlass, and the Lebanese Druse leader Walid Jumblatt.

Ties expand with UK

BILATERAL RELATIONS, and ways of strengthening them, were at the centre of discussions in Tripoli on 18th October between Mr Abdel Ali al Obeidi, Secretary of the Jamahiriya's Foreign Liaison Bureau, and Mr John Leahy, an Under Secretary at the British Foreign Office.

No further details of the meeting were disclosed, but observers speculate that one of the topics on the agenda were the British military exercises scheduled to take place at the end of October in Egypt's Western Desert, near the Libyan frontier. Tripoli has firmly condemned the exercises as the latest in a series of western military incursions into the region, aimed at undermining Arab independence.

Grenada: 'an act of international madness'

LAST MONTH'S unprovoked invasion of the Caribbean Republic of Grenada by the United States and six of its closest regional allies prompted a storm of protest from the Jamahiriya, and a firm demand for effective United Nations measures to protect the Grenadian people from foreign domination.

Grenada has been a beacon of hope for Caribbean peoples ever since Maurice Bishop's New Jewel Movement (NJM) ousted the corrupt western-backed dictator Eric Gairy in March 1979. Washington judged that the reformist economic

and social programmes instituted by Mr Bishop's People's Revolutionary Government (PRG), and Grenada's firmly non-aligned stance in international affairs, might be emulated by other nations in the region which the United States has long considered to be its 'backyard'. The Reagan administration had waged a vicious propaganda war against the Grenadian Revolution, while awaiting an opportunity to invade.

In October, a power struggle erupted within the PRG, which ended with the cold-blooded murder of Prime Minister Bishop and three of his ministers. The United States seized on the unrest as a pretext for its invasion, claiming it was acting 'to restore law and order'.

On 25th October, as the American forces were storming ashore in Grenada, Libyan revolutionary leader Muammer Qadhafi addressed an urgent appeal to the United Nations and world leaders, demanding that the international community 'take action to rescue the island of Grenada and repulse the barbarous military invasion'.

The invasion of Grenada represented 'the most critical of precedents, a violation of other people's sovereignty and internal affairs', Muammer Qadhafi declared. It was 'an act of international madness against what remains of human values, which are being slaughtered today on the tiny island of Grenada in the same way as they are being slaughtered in Palestine, Lebanon, Namibia and Azania'. Events in Grenada 'have killed the hopes of smaller nations of being able to live freely'.

The Libyan leader declared that 'the advent to power of people like Reagan in an aggressive country like the United States had signalled the defeat of reason and humanity, and a return to the era of barbarism'. There was a growing need, he insisted, to impose on the United States 'the principles of humanity, freedom and justice'.

The same day, the Jamahiriya called for an emergency session of the UN Security Council to agree firm measures to halt the US invasion. In Tripoli, Foreign Liaison Secretary Abdel Ati al Obeidi summoned the Ambassadors of member states of the Security Council to convey the Jamahiriya's profound concern at the American aggression.

30,000 Libyans perform Hajj

STATISTICS RELEASED last month show that 28,986 Libyan citizens performed this year's Hajj — the Islamic pilgrimage to Mecca and Medina. The total number of pilgrims to Islam's holiest shrines stood at 2,500,706 an increase of 490,151 over last year.

ON 7TH October each year, Libyans celebrate Vengeance Day — the anniversary of the expulsion in 1970 of the remnants of the Italian settler community implanted in Libya during the 35 years of Italian occupation. This year's Vengeance Day was marked by a renewal of the Jamahiriya's long-standing demand that Italy should compensate the Libyan people for the devastation and suffering they endured during the occupation and the ensuing Second World War battles in the north African country.

THE LIBYAN Jamahiriya has issued a firm demand for Italy to pay compensation to the Libyan people for the destruction wreaked in the north African country during the 35 year Italian occupation, which began in 1911. In his address marking the Thirteenth Anniversary of the expulsion of the Italian settler community from Libya — which Libyans term 'Vengeance Day' — Colonel Qadhafi stressed that the issue of reparations was vitally linked to Tripoli's current relations with Italy, and hinted that economic ties in particular might be damaged if the Rome government proved unwilling to resolve the question amicably.

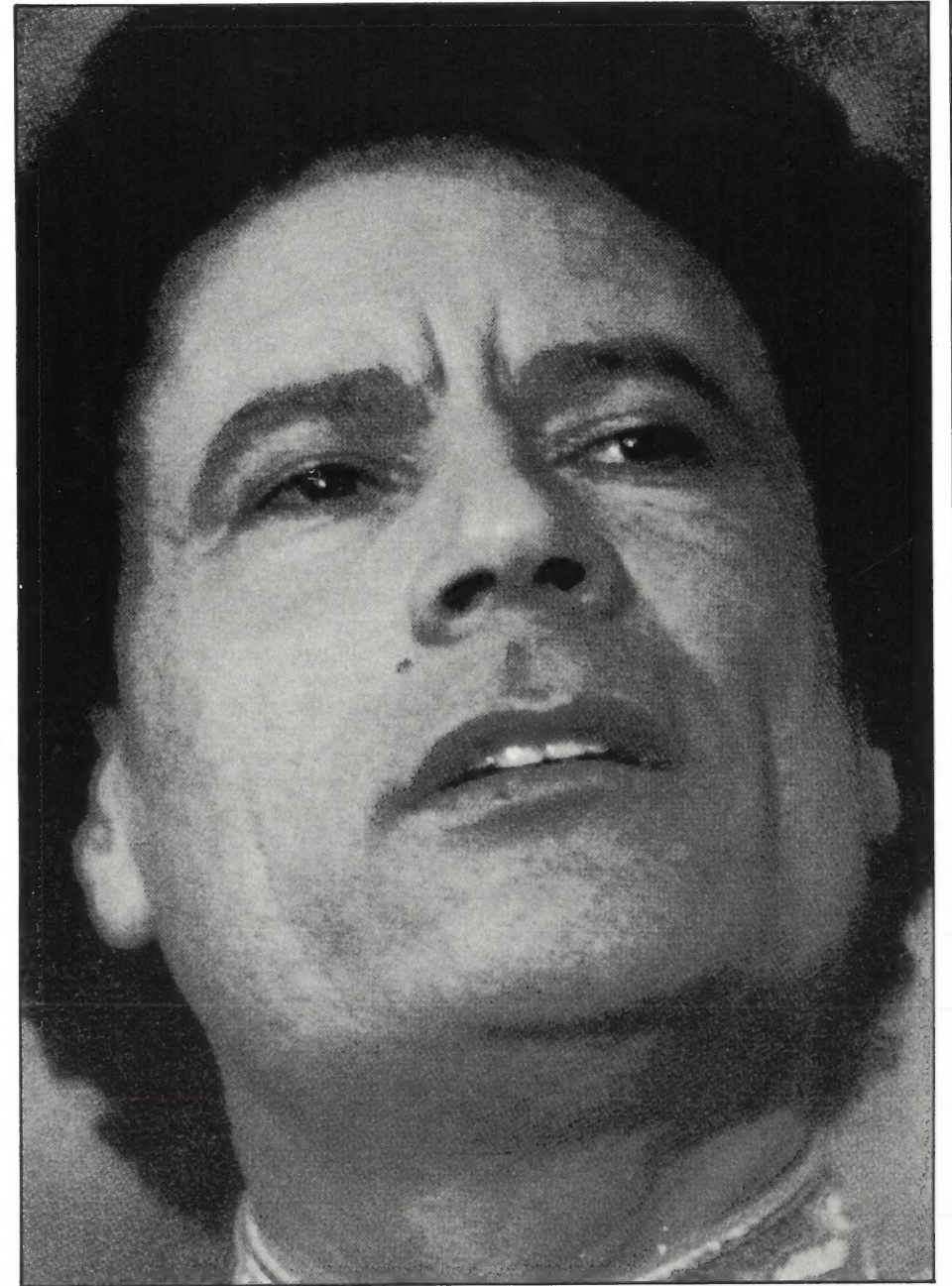
In his Vengeance Day address on 10th October, Muammer Qadhafi declared: 'We are still seeking justice from Italy in respect of crimes committed against the Libyan Arab people. We will not forget 35 years of colonisation, and our 700,000 martyrs who were executed by Rome for defending their country.'

The Libyan leader recalled that the Jamahiriya had already twice raised the issue of Italian war reparations in the United Nations, and the Libyan people's right to seek compensation had been affirmed by the General Assembly. So far, however, 'Italy has remained silent'.

Muammer Qadhafi declared: 'Today, we have reopened the file with Italy. As of today, the Libyan people should act to force Italy to pay the price of its aggression and its colonisation of Libyan territory.'

The Jamahiriya, he continued, was aware that the Italian government and people had renounced Italy's colonialist past, but 'If Italy today genuinely rejects fascism and colonialism, then it should pay the price for its 35 years' colonisation of Libya.'

Colonel Qadhafi warned: 'If agreement is not reached through negotiations, and the methods approved by the United Nations,



Qadhafi: 'If Italy today genuinely rejects fascism and colonialism, then it should pay the price for its 35 years' colonisation of Libya'

Vengeance Day call for war reparations

we shall pursue other means which will restore our rights. If all the Libyans whose homes were destroyed, whose animals were killed, whose wealth and land were seized, and who were exiled to Tunisia, Chad and Egypt, are not offered redress, then they will have the right to pursue all methods to attain their rights.' The Libyan leader nevertheless affirmed his 'hope that matters will not reach such a point'.

Pointing to West Germany's continuing reparations for Nazi war crimes as an established precedent, Muammer Qadhafi declared: 'The present West German government, which is opposed to Nazism, is still

paying for the Nazis' crimes; the present Italian government should follow suit.'

Important principle

The Libyan leader stressed that the payment of war reparations was an important principle, which also acted as a deterrent to colonialist ventures. 'All colonised countries should demand compensation from the colonising power. This would deter colonial aggression, and therefore contribute to world peace and security. If colonialism is not punished in Libya, or any other country, then it will be repeated,' he affirmed.

He stressed: 'We would like to establish this legal principle that the colonisers

should compensate the colonised, regardless of the time which has elapsed since the end of the colonial occupation.

Colonel Qadhafi reiterated and elaborated the Jamahiriya's demand for Italian war reparations in a lengthy interview with a group of Italian journalists on 15th October. Stressing that the expulsion of the Italian settler community from Libya in 1970 and the return of their property to its rightful owners was not adequate compensation for Italy's crimes during the prolonged occupation, the Libyan leader said that the expulsion of the settlers was an 'understandable act', but had 'no bearing on the question of reparations'.

Muammer Qadhafi indicated that the

Jamahiriya expected a settlement which reflected both the country's losses and an equal sum by way of damages. Italy's crimes against the Libyan people, he explained, 'can be compared to an act of burglary. The punishment for stealing not only stipulates the restoration of the stolen property, but also a fine for the act of theft itself. Making good the losses incurred by Libya is natural. A doubling of this sum represents the sanction imposed against the burglar.'

Reaffirming that the Jamahiriya enjoys 'good relations with Italy', Colonel Qadhafi said that 'by solving this issue of reparations, no problems will remain between the two countries. Reparations are the sole problem between us'.

By pressing its demands for war reparations, the Jamahiriya was not motivated by any aggressive intent towards Italy. 'On the contrary, this issue is being stressed in a desire to establish closer relations between the two peoples. Close trans-Mediterranean ties cannot be established between our two countries unless this problem is resolved.'

If the question was not resolved, 'then the Libyans might take actions which would have negative consequences', he warned, although he stressed that the Jamahiriya would not welcome such a development.

An important aspect of current Libyan-Italian relations was the high level of economic co-operation, the Libyan leader continued. 'One quarter of Libya's imports come from Italy, and Italy provides half of the Jamahiriya's total imports from the European Economic Community. Libya's annual imports from Italy are running at \$3 billion, and are increasing steadily. There are 20,000 Italians working in the Jamahiriya. Italian companies have signed contracts with Libya valued at approximately \$6 billion'.

All this, said Colonel Qadhafi, meant that 'there are possibilities for massive economic

co-operation between the two countries, but this might totally collapse if the problem of war reparations is not resolved'.

The Libyan leader also reiterated the importance of war reparations as a deterrent to possible future colonialist ventures. 'If colonialism is not punished, it will continue. Anyone who does not wish to see the recurrence of colonialism in the world will support our claim', he declared.

Muammer Qadhafi concluded by reaffirming the Libyan people's determination to 'negotiate in good faith to resolve the issue, so that it will not influence our future relations with Italy, which we want to be warm, and an example of co-operation amongst the Mediterranean peoples'.

The legacy of Italian colonialism

ITALY INVADED Libya in 1911, igniting a determined war of resistance by the Libyan people which lasted more than thirty years. In a bid to crush the stubborn resistance, the Italians resorted to extreme and brutal measures, incarcerating thousands of Libyans in desert concentration camps and using aircraft to bomb and strafe nomadic herds men. This bloody repression increased dramatically after 1922, when Mussolini's Fascists came to power in Rome.

Libya's economy was exploited for the benefit of Italy, and thousands of Italian peasants were implanted on the country's richest agricultural lands. At the same time, Libya's deep-rooted Arabic and Islamic culture was suppressed, as the invaders sought to impose their language and customs.

The Italian occupation led directly to Libya's involvement in the Second World War, when thousands of Libyans were killed or wounded, and hundreds of towns and villages were destroyed, as the opposing European armies fought their way across the country. When the foreign forces departed, they left behind hundreds of thousands of buried mines and other unexploded munitions, which have killed or maimed more than one thousand Libyans and have severely hampered the country's development programmes.

In 1956 the Italian government acknowledged its responsibility for its past misdeeds in Libya by paying \$4.2 million to the regime of King Idris, following a United Nations resolution on the question. The Jamahiriya, however, insists that this was a derisory sum in relation to the price paid by the Libyan people for the Italian occupation and the Second World War.

In October 1970, a year after the Al Fateh Revolution, Tripoli expelled the remnants of the Italian settler community, which had continued to hold a privileged position under the Idris regime.



Italian colonial repression increased dramatically after the Fascists came to power in Rome

Protestors demand justice

THROUGHOUT THE Jamahiriya the Libyan people have responded to Muammer Qadhafi's call for Italian war reparations by staging a series of popular marches and rallies, in which they demanded justice from Italy for the victims of the Italian colonial occupation.

The demonstrations climaxed on 22nd October when thousands of Libyan horsemen marched through the capital, Tripoli, shouting slogans affirming the Libyan people's determination to pursue their legitimate claim for compensation. Moving from Tripoli's Equestrian Square and through the capital's main thoroughfare, the riders converged on the Italian Embassy, where they handed the Italian Ambassador a memorandum stressing the Libyan people's readiness to 'solve this issue amicably', and their hope that Italy would respond promptly. Otherwise, the memorandum warned, 'the Libyan Arab people will find themselves forced to obtain their rights through the use of other means'.

The Jamahiriya has also raised the issue of Italian war reparations at the United Nations. On 12th October the Jamahiriya news agency JANA announced that Dr Ali Abdusalam Treiki, Libya's Permanent Representative at the UN, had staged a press conference in New York at which he pointed out that the UN had agreed by a majority vote on a Libyan proposal on war reparations but that 'the concerned governments have so far not taken any steps towards implementing the resolutions'. JANA quoted Dr Treiki as saying that the Jamahiriya will take the issue of compensation to the International Court of Justice in the Hague.

On 18th October Dr Treiki met with the Director General of the United Nations Environment Committee, which has been charged by the General Assembly with following up, and preparing a report on, the question of Italian war reparations. JANA said that the report will be put before the current 38th Session of the General Assembly.

Libya and the IRA: A media myth examined

Mail on Sunday, September 25, 1983

Gadaffi camp that trains the IRA killers

A BRITISH businessman today gives the first account of Colonel Gadaffi's College for Saboteurs in Libya... used by the IRA for killer training.

EXCLUSIVE
By Gloria Stewart

Hundreds of IRA terrorists have passed through the guerrilla headquarters at Tajura, ten miles from Tripoli, where they are subjected to intensive 18-hour-a-day courses, with instruction in weapons and bombs and commando-type exercises.

Alexander Robertson, 41, from the Isle of Wight, visited the camp — surrounded by 12ft high walls — while he was negotiating a £25 million contract for a Midlands construction company.

Dangerous

And he said: 'I was there only because they wanted warehouses built. They were using dangerous chemicals for warfare and they needed places to store them.' He was taken to the camp along the coast road by Libyan soldiers. An engineer constantly accompanied him.

amazement they were talking in broad Irish accents. 'One guy had red hair and was slightly balding. His head was sunburnt and badly blistered — a rare sight in Libya.

'As I was measuring the lecture-halls, I spotted piles of literature lying about in English, French and Arabic.

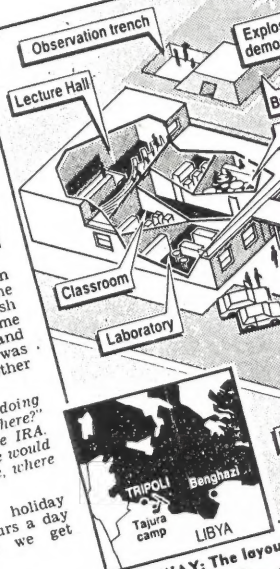
After several hours, Mr Robertson and his assistant went to the canteen. He said: 'Two of the Irish guys were sitting there having some coffee. I went over to them and introduced myself. One of them was called Fergus Finnerty. The other said his name was Sean.

'I said: "What are you guys doing out here in the middle of nowhere?" Finnerty said: "We're with the IRA. You're not surprised? Who else would be in this God-forsaken place, where you can't even get a beer?"

Fergus said: "It's no holiday camp. We are at it 18 hours a day for two months before we get home."

Missiles

Then my engineer-guard interrupted our conversation and took me back.



PERSISTENT BLACK propaganda directed against the Jamahiriya from Washington has created a dangerous atmosphere in which certain sections of the press are prepared to publish any anti-Libyan story, without bothering to check or corroborate the facts. A recent story in the *Mail on Sunday*, alleging that Libya is training the IRA, was a case in point, as Alan George discovered.

The extraordinary headline with the detailed drawing of the alleged training camp and the imaginary 'Fergus Finnerty'



Alexander Robertson

Reagan 'on terror hit-list'

LIBYA and a Palestinian terror group are plotting a six-man assassination

THE LIBYAN Jamahiriya has for years been the target of a virulent campaign of denigration and disinformation by certain sections of the western media. At the centre of this propaganda have been allegations that Tripoli is deeply involved in 'international terrorism', echoing the claims persistently disseminated by the United States. Journalists have rarely sought to investigate the facts behind the wild stories which have appeared, but when they have, the allegations have been proved unfounded.

The persistence of the officially-inspired black propaganda and disinformation has created an atmosphere in which the more gullible sections of the media have become ready to print any anti-Libyan story, from any source, without bothering to check the facts. This myopia has created wide opportunities for unscrupulous individuals to

often extract large sums of money from the press, in exchange for sensational, but fabricated, 'revelations'.

A classic example involved the *News of the World*. On 20th September 1981 this British Sunday newspaper carried a bizarre story, alleging that the Libyan People's Bureau in Rome was engaged in training black Britons in terrorist techniques. The source for this fantastic tale was given as Edward Christian, who was described as an Athens-based arms dealer. Subsequent investigations by the magazine *Private Eye* revealed that 'Edward Christian' was in fact Joe Flynn, an accomplished and notorious Australian confidence trickster, who had sold his 'story' for £3,000.

On 25th September this year another British Sunday newspaper, the *Mail on Sunday*, carried a similar tale, under the

headline 'Gadaffi camp that trains the IRA killers'. The story, which carried an 'exclusive' tag, was by a freelance journalist named Gloria Stewart, and it alleged that the Jamahiriya was training 'hundreds' of IRA men at two secret camps near Tripoli. The sole source for the story was given as Alexander Robertson, described as a British businessman from the Isle of Wight, who said that he had seen the two camps while visiting Libya to negotiate a £25 million warehouse contract for a Midlands construction company.

The story, which came complete with a sketch of one of the IRA camps, and with an identikit-style drawing of 'Fergus Finnerty', described as an IRA man, was bizarre. Take, for example, Mr Robertson's alleged encounter with the IRA. Approaching two men speaking with Irish accents, he said:

RUC dismisses Mail on Sunday's claims

TAJOURA, THE alleged location of the Mail on Sunday's two IRA training camps, is a small town on the coast just east of the Libyan capital of Tripoli. If there had been 'hundreds' of IRA men there, it might be expected that businessmen other than Mr Taylor would have noticed them, and that they would also have come to the attention of the British authorities.

John Hawkes is a partner in the Edinburgh-based consultant firm of Robert Matthew, Johnson-Marshall and Partners, which has been involved in the Jamahiriya's development programme for many years, and maintains a permanent staff in the country. In Tajoura itself, the firm is engaged in work on a light engineering project and on a training centre for telecommunications workers. Mr Hawkes has been in the Jamahiriya six times in the past year, and knows

Tajoura intimately. He said: 'I haven't heard of any IRA presence in Libya, for training purposes or otherwise. If the IRA was there, we would expect to have heard about it, if only by rumour.'

Massey-Ferguson, the internationally-respected agricultural equipment concern, is involved with the Jamahiriya's Heavy Industry Secretariat in a tractor assembly operation at Tajoura, and has two staff members at the plant. Company spokesman Tony Dawe said: 'Our business operations manager responsible visits the plant regularly. He tells me that he has never seen or heard any indication of any such IRA training operation in Tajoura.'

Richard Gledhill is the sales manager for Libya of Coles Cranes, which supplies a large proportion of the Jamahiriya's lifting equipment. Mr Gledhill is a frequent visitor to Libya,

where the firm maintains a permanent staff of engineers and technicians. He too, knows of no IRA training operation at Tajoura or anywhere else in the country.

These statements by companies and individuals whose integrity is beyond question are echoed by the Foreign Office, who say that they have 'no reason to believe that members of the IRA are being trained in Libya'.

Possibly no other agency would have a greater interest in publicising and condemning IRA training overseas than the Royal Ulster Constabulary, whose men are in the front line in Britain's fight against the IRA. But they too dismiss the Mail on Sunday's allegations, saying that they had 'no evidence to suggest that IRA members are being trained in Libya in organised groups. Nor is there any hard evidence that individual IRA men are in Libya for training'.

'What are you guys doing out here in the middle of nowhere?' To which one of the Irishmen obligingly replied: 'We're with the IRA... Who else would be in this God-forsaken place, where you can't even get a beer!'

The Mail on Sunday, went on to quote a Libyan engineer at one of the camps, who is said to have told Mr Robertson: Our aim is to subvert all anti-socialist West European governments. Our killers are gunning down politicians all round the world'. The engineer also confided: 'We have been training members of the IRA here for about a year. We have had hundreds of them through here.'

At first it was thought — wrongly as it happened — that the Mail on Sunday and Gloria Stewart had become the latest victims of Australian con-man Joe Flynn. This hypothesis was forcefully rejected by Ms Stewart, who declared: 'I've been an investigative journalist for a long time and I'm unlikely to be taken for a ride.' She added: 'I'm happy with my story, and so is the Mail on Sunday.'

Why, then, was the Foreign Office so doubtful (see box)? She explained that their position was 'absolutely wrong. This guy (Robertson) has been there, and he's seen them (the IRA)'.

The Mail on Sunday was in fact far less confident than Ms Stewart had supposed. When it was suggested that the story was a fraud, Associate Editor Jonathan Holborow offered to commission an expose of her story, adding that the Mail on Sunday could offer a better financial deal than any other paper.

Later, Mr Holborow changed his tune. Saying that he had conferred with Mr Robertson and with one of Mr Robertson's business associates, he threatened legal action if anything was printed suggesting that Robertson was in fact Joe Flynn.

When asked, on another occasion, why

the Foreign Office should have no evidence of any IRA-Libya link, Mr Holborow said: 'They (the FCO) would say that, wouldn't they.' He did not elaborate. On still another occasion, Holborow claimed that he had recently dined with a 'Minister of the Crown', who had confirmed that Libya was training the IRA. He would not name this minister whose opinions appear to be completely at odds with the Foreign Office and the Royal Ulster Constabulary (see box).

Further investigations proved conclusively that con-man Joe Flynn had indeed not been responsible for the Mail on Sunday's story. 'Alexander Robertson' is in reality Alexander Taylor (whose middle name is Robertson). Mr Taylor was company secretary of a firm named A. R. Taylor Engineering Ltd, in which capacity he had been in the Jamahiriya on warehouse business. However, two contracts in which his company played a key role went very badly wrong, with grave implications for other, more reputable, firms involved. Two of these, the Greek-registered International Contracts Company and the long-established Leicestershire firm of Materson & Sons Ltd, were forced into liquidation. About 35 jobs were lost when Matersons closed.

Mr Eric Mason, the British Assistant General Manager of International Contractors Company, had gone to the Jamahiriya in an effort to sort out the mess surrounding one of these contracts. Pending the satisfactory completion of the warehouse, the Libyan tax authorities held Mr Mason's passport, as is common practise in such situations in many countries. Mr Mason was separated from his family in Kent for thirteen months. Mr Mason fully appreciates the Jamahiriya's actions, and placed responsibility for his plight on other parties.

While all this was going on, Alexander Taylor, operating as a shareholder in a

newly-formed company, Whitick Taylor Ltd, continued to seek business in Libya. Mr Taylor has since been bought out of this firm, and no longer has any financial interests in it.

A. R. Taylor Engineering Ltd, which is now in liquidation, was a small company, without any substantial premises or staff. Mr Taylor, the firm's Secretary, owned half the shares. The rest were owned by another small company, Mexwise Ltd. This firm is in turn owned by the family of a Mr David A. Fardell, and he was A. R. Taylor Engineering Ltd's Managing Director.

Mr Fardell has been in police custody in Britain since March this year, and Folkestone Magistrates' Court has just committed him for trial on a series of charges, some of which relate to the affairs of A. R. Taylor Engineering Ltd and the International Contractors Company. Alexander Taylor — the Mail on Sunday's 'Alexander Robertson' — has not been charged. He has been extensively interviewed by the Fraud Squad, and is expected to be an important prosecution witness.

Mr Taylor has chosen not to give his side of the story. His business telephone on the Isle of Wight has been disconnected, and he has not made use of a number he was given to enable him to discuss his 'discoveries' in the Jamahiriya.

The Mail on Sunday's Managing Editor had no comment at all on all this, except to warn that his paper reserved its legal options. Gloria Stewart was equally unhelpful. In an extremely brief telephone conversation, we asked her if she was still happy with her story. 'Are you persecuting me again about that?' she asked. No, we said. We merely wished to put to her a few points about Mr Taylor and his business associates, which we proceeded to do. 'I'm not really interested in his business partners, and I've got nothing to say,' she snapped, before slamming the receiver down.

THE PARTITION plan legitimised what had been illegitimately acquired. The past was, as it were, wiped out. Overnight, the comity of nations solemnly laid the foundations of a new moral order by which the Jews, the great majority of whom had been in Palestine less than thirty years, were deemed to have claims equal, indeed superior, to those of the Arabs who had lived there from time immemorial.¹ This is how British journalist David Hirst has summed up the inherent injustice of the United Nations General Assembly plan to divide Palestine into Arab and Zionist states, approved on 29th November 1947 by a vote of 33 in favour and 13 against, with ten abstentions.

The Zionists habitually claim the UN Partition Resolution as the legal basis for their seizure of Palestine in 1948. What they do not publicise, however, is that the resolution was invalid in international law, and violated the Charter of the United Nations itself. Nor do the Zionists draw attention to the fact that the resolution was approved by the required two thirds majority in the General Assembly only because of a remorseless campaign of coercion conducted by the United States against smaller nations, to ensure that they voted in favour.

The question of Palestine had been brought to the UN by the United Kingdom, which had despaired of finding any political solution, as the Zionists' military offensive against both the Palestinian Arabs and the British occupation forces gathered momentum. Britain had obtained a Mandate for Palestine from the League of Nations in 1922. The terms of the Mandate, however, were mutually irreconcilable. On the one hand, London was committed to the creation of a 'Jewish national home' in Palestine by the encouragement of Zionist immigration. On the other, the United Kingdom undertook to respect 'the civil and religious rights' of the Arabs, who formed the overwhelming majority of the population. Conflict was inevitable, since the Zionists were intent on setting up an exclusively Jewish state, in which there would be no place for Arabs. By the end of the 1940s, British policy was in tatters, and London was desperately seeking an easy way out, if only for itself.

The 'solution' offered by the United Nations General Assembly was the Partition Plan, recommending the division of Palestine into separate Arab and Jewish states. The plan was self-evidently unjust to the Palestinian Arabs. As the distinguished international lawyer Henry Cattán, himself a Palestinian, has said: 'It attributed to the Jews — who were less than one third of the population, largely foreigners, who owned less than six per cent of the land — an area exceeding 14,500 kilometres and representing 57 per cent of the area of Palestine. This meant that the Jews were given a territory which was ten times the area owned by them in the whole of Palestine. Moreover, the territory allocated to the Jewish state included the coastal plain, extending from Acre to Isdud, and other



Palestinians in Israel have no rights. This man was brutally beaten by Zionist soldiers

'Legalising' the illegal

ON 29TH November 1947, the United Nations General Assembly passed its infamous resolution to divide Palestine into two separate Zionist and Arab states. Ever since, the Zionists have used the resolution as the legal justification for their seizure of Palestine, overlooking the fact that the partition plan was approved by an unrepresentative body, acting in defiance of its own Charter, and only after intensive arm-twisting by the United States.

fertile lands, while the Palestinians were left with mountainous and sterile regions'.

Cattán stressed: 'In other words, this was not partition, but a spoilation. Its iniquity is obvious.'²

Self-determination

Moreover, the Partition Plan was in gross violation of international law, as embodied in the United Nations Charter. The principle of self-determination for nations is one of the Charter's key elements, and the General Assembly simply did not have the right to approve the dismemberment of a country without first establishing that the people involved favoured such a course of action. And the Palestinians were under-

standably vehemently opposed to any division of their homeland.

At the time, the United Nations was a newly-formed body, and was highly unrepresentative of international opinion, since the majority of the developing nations of the Third World were still under direct colonial rule. The democratic pretensions of the world body were even further undermined, however, by the extraordinary tactics employed by the United States to ensure that the Partition Resolution gained the required two-thirds majority.

Kermit Roosevelt, at the time a high-ranking US official specialising in the Middle East, recalls: 'Haiti, Liberia, the Philippines, China, Ethiopia, were overnight either won to voting for partition, or persuaded to abstain. The delegates of those six nations and their home governments as well were swamped with telegrams, phone calls, letters and visitations. Many of the telegrams, particularly, were from Congressmen, and others as well invoked the name and prestige of the US Government. An ex-Governor, a prominent Democrat with White House and other connections, personally telephoned Haiti urging that its delegation be instructed to change its vote. (The same thing happened to Liberia). Both states reversed themselves and voted for partition.'³

This intensive lobbying by the United States has been confirmed by other observers. Journalist Drew Pearson said that in the end, 'a lot of people used their influence to whip voters into line. Harvey Firestone, who owns rubber plantations in Liberia, got busy with the Liberian government; Adolphe Berle, Advisor to the President of Haiti, swung that vote'.⁴

The then US Secretary of Defense James Forrestal commented: 'The methods that had been used to bring coercion and duress on other nations in the General Assembly bordered closely on scandal.'⁵

The Zionists claim that they accepted the UN Partition Resolution. Yet, by their actions, they demonstrated that they respected it only in so far as they stood to gain from it. Soon after the vote, the Zionist militias moved to occupy those parts of Palestine which the UN had allocated for the Arab state. As Henry Cattán has said: 'Israel has both invoked the Partition resolution to justify her occupation of the territory envisaged for the Jewish state, and has violated the same resolution by her seizure of territories earmarked for the Arab state. Israel may not have it both ways.'⁶

¹ David Hirst, *The Gun and the Olive Branch*, Faber, 1977, page 132.

² Henry Cattán, *Palestine and International Law*, 1976, page 89.

³ Kermit Roosevelt, *The Middle East Journal*, Vol II No 1, 1948, pages 13-16.

⁴ Drew Pearson, *Chicago Daily Tribune*, 9th February 1948.

⁵ James Forrestal, *The Forrestal Diaries*, edited by W. Millis, The Viking Press, 1951, page 363.

⁶ Henry Cattán, *Palestine and International Law*, 1976, page 127.

The reality is very different from the image

DURING THE summer a Parliamentary delegation of four British Labour MPs visited the Libyan Jamahiriya. **RON BROWN**, MP for Leith, provides this report on their impressions of the Libya, and the opportunities for closer political and economic ties with Britain.

LIBYA, to the average person, is a mysterious Arab country, which is frequently blamed by the Western press for undermining 'democracy' in parts of the world.

During the summer, I went to Libya with three of my parliamentary colleagues — Bob McTaggart, Eddie Loyden and Bob Parry — on an official visit to meet Libyan personalities and workers, and to inspect some of the country's ambitious projects and developments.

We found the reality to be very different from the image of Libya which most people get from their newspapers. Of course, we had some prior knowledge and understanding of the Jamahiriya, which loosely translated means the 'popular state', and we knew that Libya is using the earnings from its vast oil resources to establish new industries where none has existed previously. Indeed, as Labour MPs, we knew that this programme was the direct result of the socialist revolution which took place in 1969, when a group of young army officers, led by Colonel Qadhafi, overthrew the corrupt regime of King Idris.

We arrived in Tripoli, the Libyan capital,

to an unpretentious and warm welcome. Unlike the usual foreign receptions for MPs, there was no red carpet or special formalities, and we were delighted that it should be that way.

Before we began our schedule of meetings and visits, we were briefed on Libya's position on major issues. It was explained that Libya fully backs the PLO, but stressed that any solution must be decided by the Palestinians free from outside interference.

When we raised the question of Chad, our hosts condemned the CIA's overthrow of the Goukouni Oueddei's government. Libya was anxious to resolve the dispute, but the joint US-French action in sending troops to the country only exacerbates the internal situation.

Throughout our discussions, the suspicions of the Reagan administration's intentions were obvious, and it was felt that the Chad episode indicated Washington's real intention was to destabilise Libya.

As part of our programme, we met the 'mayor' of Tripoli and some of his colleagues, although he was quick to explain that their positions were only roughly equi-

valent to those in British local authorities. He explained that he was directly accountable to the basic congresses and committees which had been established to ensure that democracy prevailed at every level of administration. This, in effect, means the country is controlled by the workers.

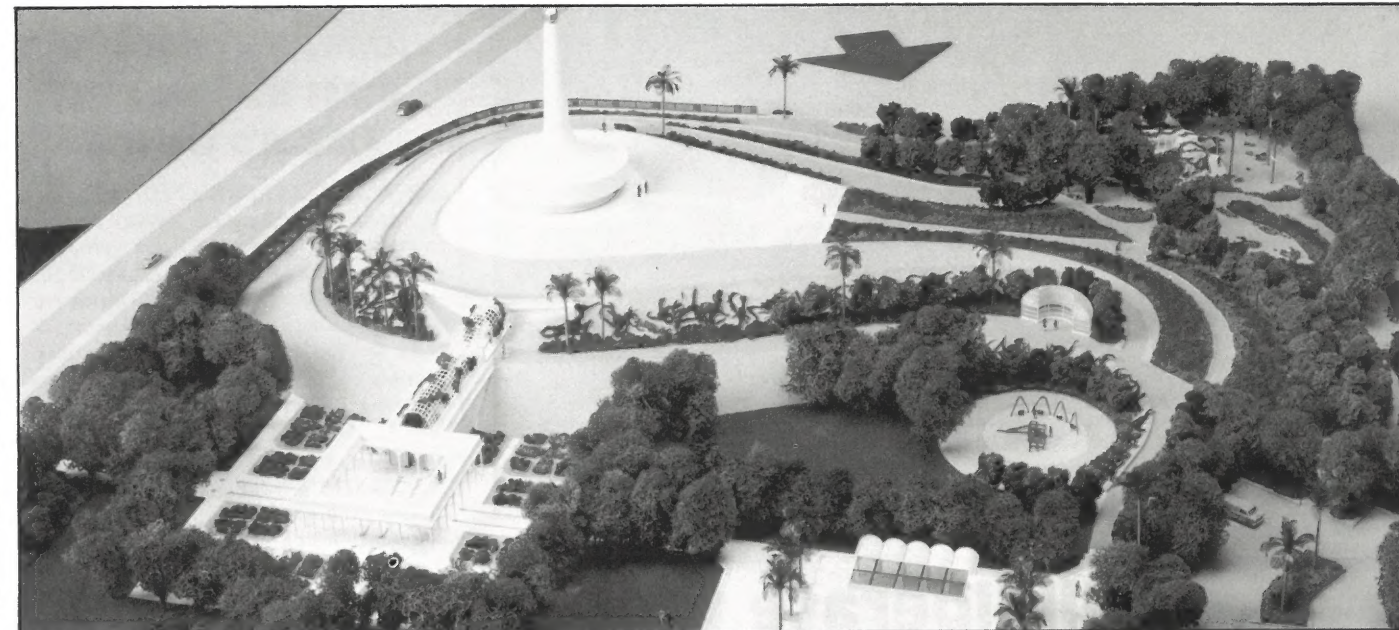
When we asked about Colonel Qadhafi's position, it was explained that he is the *inspiration of the revolution*, not head of state, although obviously he has tremendous influence. Indeed, he may be regarded as a 'father' figure, despite the fact that he is only in his early forties. However, his popularity with the Libyan people has not resulted in a 'cult of the personality' as far as we could discover.

A few days after the meeting with the 'mayor', we visited a basic people's congress, held in a large tent to shade the participants from the sun. And the subject of the discussion? The multi-million dollar project to bring water to the towns from the desert.

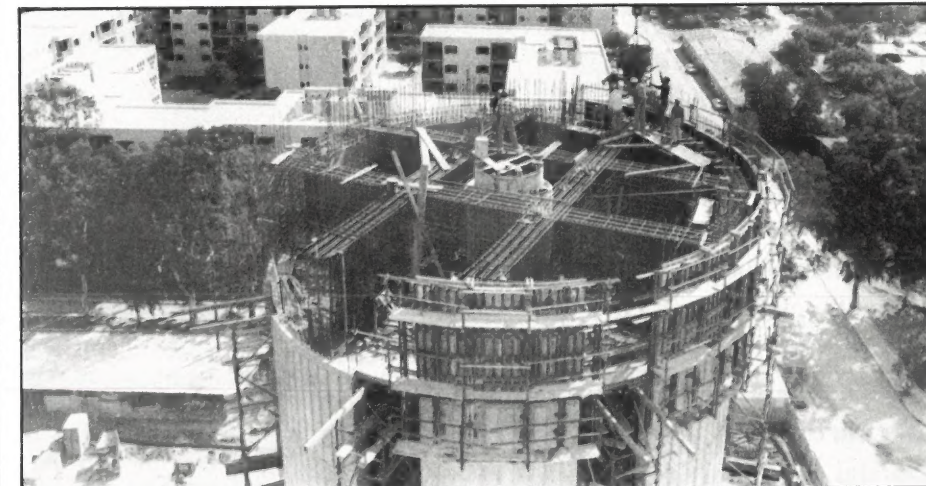
Perhaps 200 to 300 people were present, men and women of all ages. Often the debate — like the House of Commons —



Above: (l to r) Bob McTaggart MP, Bob Parry MP, Eddie Loyden MP and Ron Brown MP, pictured in Tripoli. Below: Libya's Heavy Industry Secretary, Omar al Muntassir, on a visit to the Massey Ferguson plant in Coventry during October 1981



Above: a model of Goz-Tik Park, designed by Robert Matthew, Johnson-Marshall & Partners. Below: Water tower complex at Tripoli's Al Fateh University, built by Kwikform of Birmingham.



was heated, sometimes humorous, but everyone could speak, apparently, if that was the wish — which meant the meeting could last for some days

British Embassy

Inevitably, going to embassies is part of an MP's job, and in any case we felt that we should meet the British ambassador to discuss relations between the two countries. His name is John Edes, and he informed us that he was shortly leaving for another post. He seemed reasonably favourable to Libya, pointing out that Colonel Qadhafi was consistent in his political approach to international problems. Nor was he a villain — despite the image portrayed by the western media.

We also met Graham Burton, head of the commercial section. He said that although the world price for oil had fallen, the Libyan economy was sound as growing rapidly; there were many trade opportunities for British firms.

Asked about orders for British Shipbuilders, he assured us that in the past BS management had been informed about

Libyan requirements, but there did not appear to be much interest. As a result, most Libyan orders went to East Europe. However, he thought that Henry Robb of Leith had a good chance of securing the tugs' contract for the giant Ras Lanouf project, provided there was a genuine effort by the company.

This desire to increase Anglo-Libyan trade was confirmed by the Secretariat of Heavy Industry. During our discussions, we were told that while British companies had done reasonably well, they were behind the Italians, French and West Germans. We could see that this was true. Throughout our visit we noticed products from virtually every part of the world, and because of the level of economic activity there was a shortage of labour. This in turn has meant that foreign workers — around 300,000 — had been brought into the country to help complete development projects.

Foreign workers are, of course, well paid. But unfortunately a few run into difficulties, as was the case with Robert Maxwell, a Scots engineer, who had been arrested for alleged corruption. However, when we

"We also met Graham Burton, head of the commercial section at the British Embassy. He said that although the world price of oil had fallen, the Libyan economy was sound and growing rapidly; there were many trade opportunities for British firms"

Setting an example

On the final day we met Libya's Foreign Liaison Secretary, Abdul Ati al-Obeidi. A pleasant and knowledgeable man, he stressed that the Jamahiriya was fully committed to socialism, making sure that democracy was extended in every direction. He also made clear that his country followed an independent line in world politics, and was not in the pocket of any power.

What, then, did we make of this short visit? Less than a week in Libya — or in any other country — doesn't make one an expert. Nevertheless, we could recognise that major social advances had taken place since 1969. In the past, its people suffered at the hands of fascism and the multi-nationals, not forgetting British governments. Now, we believe, the Jamahiriya is setting an example to the world.



French jeep on patrol in N'Djamena: propping up the illegal regime of Hissene Habre

'We will liberate the entire country'

'WE CANNOT accept that our country could be divided into two parts. We cannot accept that a foreign country can come with the firm intention of dividing our country into two. We will never accept that'. With these words, Chadian President Goukouni Oueddei has reaffirmed his continuing commitment to his country's unity and territorial integrity, and his rejection of French efforts to divide northern Chad from the southern provinces by the creation of a military cordon across its centre.

Interviewed by European journalists in the northern Chad town of Bardai, President Goukouni declared that his Government of Unity and National Transition (GUNT) would fight on, regardless of the French presence. 'Our fight is to liberate our entire country, and we have to continue the struggle, whatever the obstacles and difficulties. We will fight to the end.'

In May, GUNT forces launched a major offensive in which they scored a string of victories against the troops of the beleaguered regime of Hissene Habre. In a desperate bid to shore-up Habre, the United States, France and Zaïre staged a major airlift of troops and weapons. The French forces fanned out northwards from the capital, N'Djamena, and formed a defensive line which effectively cut the country in two.

President Oueddei confirmed that the French cordon had hampered his forces' operations, but he stressed that GUNT's determination to liberate all of Chad remained unshaken, and he warned that clashes with the French might prompt GUNT to call for assistance from its backers, including the Jamahiriya. 'Since 1969,' he declared, 'we have been fighting to liberate the entire country. If the French are the obstacles, we will fight them. It would not be the first time that we have had clashes with the French. We will liberate the entire country, even if we have to fight the French. But if there is such a conflict, we

CHADIAN PRESIDENT Goukouni Oueddei has reaffirmed his government's commitment to liberate the entire country, regardless of the presence of the French and other foreign forces currently shoring-up the illegal regime of Hissene Habre. Interviewed in the north Chad town of Bardai, he firmly rejected French schemes to divide the country into northern and southern zones.

will ask our friends, including Libya, to help.'

Ridiculing western claims that Libya had already intervened in Chad, President Oueddei noted: 'There are Zairean troops with Habre. Nobody mentions anything about these. Even if the Libyans came along, there are Zaireans on the other side. The Libyans are an African army. It would be even.'

In August 1979 the various Chadian factions approved the Lagos Accords, sponsored by the Organisation of African Unity (OAU). These provided for power sharing, and Goukouni Oueddei became President in a transitional government, while Hissene Habre became defence minister. Shortly after, however, Habre launched an armed rebellion against the OAU-sponsored government. President Oueddei called in Libyan forces to help crush the insurrection. Habre was driven back to his base area in

Amnesty confirms mass murders by Habre's troops

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL, the London-based human rights organisation, has confirmed that Hissene Habre's forces have been responsible for the murder of more than 160 innocent civilians over the past fifteen months.

In a report released in October, Amnesty said that many of the victims were butchered in retaliatory actions after attacks by liberation fighters.

All the killings, said Amnesty, took place miles from the main battle zones.

The Amnesty report confirmed accounts which appeared last month from European aid workers living in the south of the country. On 10th September the Guardian said that 'soldiers of the Chadian army have for the past few months been engaged in an apparent orgy of looting and raping in villages throughout the south of the country, killing where they met resistance, and burning entire settlements to the ground'.

Sudan. Under intense western pressure, however, Goukouni Oueddei requested a withdrawal of the Jamahiriya's armed forces. Shortly after, Habre renewed his rebellion, with assistance from the CIA (which Washington has acknowledged), and in June 1982 he succeeded in taking the capital, N'Djamena.

In his September interview in Bardai, President Oueddei spoke scathingly of Hissene Habre: 'He was put in power in 1982 by the CIA's expenditure of \$10 million, as they themselves admitted. Now he needs the French military to keep him in the capital. GUNT forces control the north and most of the south, where Mobutu's (Zairean) troops are razing villages in an effort to eradicate GUNT support.'

He continued: 'Chadians are crying for peace, for normal lives of farming, education. History will judge Hissene correctly — a traitor who denied the Chadians these rights'.

Reaffirming his commitment to the Lagos Accords, President Oueddei underlined his readiness to negotiate a peaceful settlement, but he stressed that a precondition for peace talks would be the departure of the French forces, saying: 'As long as the French legionnaires are on our soil, there will be no question of a reconciliation between GUNT and Habre.'

The Chadian President took a sanguine view of the prospects for a speedy settlement of the civil war. 'We have always been in favour of an OAU solution,' he emphasised. 'But we do not expect any instant initiatives. The Chadian problem has become extremely delicate because of its international implications since the French involvement — and that of the Americans.'



Food processing plants are seen as a crucial part of the plans to expand directly productive sectors of agriculture and industry

New Central Bank building

LIBYA'S AMBITIOUS urban development programmes have presented important opportunities for European design companies. One such firm is Italy's Sviluppo Tecnica, which is currently involved in three of the Jamahiriya's most important urban renewal schemes, one in the capital, Tripoli, and the others in Benghazi, the second largest city.

In September it was announced that the firm has completed designs for a new headquarters building in Tripoli for the Central Bank of Libya, under a contract awarded last year, and up to twenty companies are expected to bid for construction of the 45,000 square metres structure.

Sviluppo Tecnica is project consultant for the Arab Unity Skyscraper in Benghazi, a 54-storey development which will include a 600-room hotel, a 1,700-seat auditorium, two cinemas, a cultural centre and several restaurants. Five companies were shortlisted for the \$844.3 million construction contract at the end of last year, with South Korea's Daewoo Corporation emerging as low bidder. Sviluppo Tecnica is currently reviewing designs. The basic features of the project will remain unchanged, and the design revision, aimed at cost-cutting, relates only to details.

The Italian firm is also working on the initial designs for a 400 hectare redevelopment of Benghazi city centre. The plans, for completion by the middle of next year, cover administrative and commercial buildings, cultural centres and housing. Construction tenders are not expected to be invited before 1986.

Benghazi port expands

IMPORTANT PROGRESS has been announced on a \$227 million scheme to expand Benghazi's port, on which the Yugoslavian firm Ivan Milutinovic (PIM) has been working since 1980. On 15th September the Yugoslav news agency Tanjug disclosed that a temporary oil and gas products berth, 150 metres in length, had been commissioned. It will be used until the permanent berths, capable of handling vessels of up to 60,000 dead weight tonnes, are completed.

In addition to the new berths, the Benghazi port expansion scheme involves the construction of two new breakwaters, 850,000 square metres of excavations and 1.75 million square metres of infilling. Construction supervisor is Britain's Rendel Palmer and Tritton, and completion is scheduled for 1985.

The scheme is one of a series of

major port development projects under way in the Jamahiriya, whose 1981-85 development plan calls for the annual capacity of the country's ports to rise from seven million tonnes in 1980 to 16 million tonnes by the middle of the decade.

Food processing schemes in prospect

LIBYA'S PLANNERS are committed to diversifying the Jamahiriya's economic base by expanding the directly productive sectors of agriculture and industry. New food processing plants are seen as having a crucial role to play, since their establishment expands the manufacturing sector as a whole at the same time encouraging agricultural output by assuring Libyan farmers a secure market for their produce.

In September it was disclosed that the Jamahiriya's Economy and Light Industry Secretariat is negotiating with three European companies for the turnkey construction of a \$60 million couscous mill in Tripoli. The three firms are Italy's Snamprogetti, France's Creusot Loire and the Italian firm of Angelo Fasara.

The Secretariat is also holding

discussions with Snamprogetti, the Belgian firm of Dismet, South Korea's Samsung Construction Company and an unidentified Italian firm on the construction of a \$45 million vegetable oil hydrogenation plant and mill, to be built at Speaa, near Ben Gashir.

In addition, the Economy and Light Industry Secretariat is evaluating bids from a number of firms, including Snamprogetti, Switzerland's Buehler Gebrueder and a West German firm, Oerim, for the construction of two flour mills, one of 500 tonnes per day capacity in Benghazi, and the other of 250 tonnes per day in Tobruk.

Road network expands

IN AUGUST, the Jamahiriya news agency JANA announced that the total length of paved road in Libya had risen to 25,675 kilometres, of which 4,400 kilometres were agricultural roads and 21,275 kilometres were trunk routes. In the coming years, these totals are set to expand still further, with the 1981-85 development plan alone calling for the completion of 6,500 kilometres of new roads.

Another landmark in the development of the Jamahiriya's road network came on 28th September when Muammer Qadhafi

officially opened a new trunk road linking Gharian, near Tripoli, to the south western desert town of Sebha. The ceremony came as part of the celebrations marking the Fourteenth Anniversary of the Al Fateh Revolution.

Earlier, in August, it was disclosed that bids have been invited for a 120 kilometre road running south from Zintan, which is eighty kilometres south west of Gharian. Designs for the new road have been submitted by Britain's Wallace Evans and Partners to the main consultant, the Jamahiriya's National Consulting Bureau (NCB).

NCB is also designing a bridge for the coastal road entrance to Zintan as part of a project involving the construction of eleven road bridges in northern towns by 1986.

Oil field development for Italy

THE ITALIAN firm of Foster Wheeler Italiana (FWI) has been awarded two oil field development contracts by Occidental of Libya, one of the largest oil companies operating in the Jamahiriya. FWI's first contract is related to the installation of a \$25-30 million heating system on the pipeline connecting the 103 field, 160 kilometres south of the Gulf of Sirte, with the Zuweitina oil terminal on the coast. The second award is for a study of the second phase development of the Hakim field, which will include the installation of a system to separate oil and gas, and of equipment to enhance the reservoir pressure by injecting water into the oil field.

In September it was disclosed that West Germany's Mannesmann Anlagenbau has a contract to build a 101 kilometre gas pipeline for the Jamahiriya's National Oil Company. The 34 inch diameter line will run from Homs to Misrata, both on the coast, with branches to power plants and cement works along its route.

Bids in for sewage scheme

BIDS HAVE been received for a \$51-61 million turnkey contract for the first stage of a sewage treatment works in the coastal town of Agedabia, south of Benghazi. The scheme is geared to a projected city population in the year 2000 of 102,500, and it will have an eventual dry-weather flow treatment capacity of 20,500 cubic

metres per day. The project will include four off-site pumping stations, three for foul sewage and one for surface run-off from rainfall.

The project will be built in two stages, of which the first will cover 75 per cent of the works and give a dry-weather flow treatment capacity of 15,400 cubic metres per day, serving a population of 77,000.

Client for the scheme is the Agedabia municipality, and bid evaluation is being undertaken by the Jamahiriya's National Consulting Bureau, in association with Britain's Howard Humphreys and Partners.

Another British firm active in the water engineering field, Sigmond Pulsometer Pumps, has won a \$3.1 million contract to supply, install and commission pumping equipment for an agricultural scheme at Wadi Abu Shaiba.

Power and water schemes forge ahead

THE LIBYAN Jamahiriya's \$62.5 billion 1981-85 development plan allocates \$6.6 billion to the electricity sector, and provides for an increase in the country's generating capacity from 4,800 MW in 1980 to 9,400 MW in 1985. Many of Libya's largest power stations are linked with desalination plants, and the plan also calls for the output of desalinated water to rise to 755 million cubic metres per day by the end of the plan period.

Recent weeks have seen a series of developments which have signalled the Jamahiriya's determination to meet the plan targets. On 12th September revolutionary leader Muammer Qadhafi officially inaugurated the Al Ghaziye power station in the town of Kufra, deep in the south east of the Jamahiriya. The new diesel-powered station was built at a cost of LD 10 million, and supplies electricity to towns as far away as Sirte and Agedabia on the coast.

Progress has also been reported on two of the Jamahiriya's largest power and desalination schemes — in Tajoura, twenty kilometres east of Tripoli, and at Misrata, 120 kilometres east of the Libyan capital. In June, bids were received from six international companies for the construction of the massive Tripoli 1 desalination plant at Tajoura, and an award is expected by the end of the year. The scheme will include nine 25,000 cubic metres per day desalination units, four 50 MW turbines, and a 225,000 cubic metre reinforced concrete reservoir. Total cost is put at \$375 million.

Work is already under way by South Korea's Hyundai Engineering and Construction Company on

the \$520 million Misrata power and desalination plant, which will have six 80 MW turbines, three 10,500 cubic metres per day desalination units and eight 10,000 cubic metre storage reservoirs. The scheme is scheduled for completion in six years.

Last month it was disclosed that ten banks, amongst them the Libyan Arab Foreign Bank and the Arab Libyan Tunisian Bank, had subscribed to a \$100 million three year loan to Hyundai to cover part of the cost of the Misrata power scheme. The loan was lead-managed by the London-based UBAF Bank.

Al Hesha new town inaugurated

THE HIGH priority which the Al Fateh Revolution has consistently given to the provision of modern housing for Libya's citizens was underlined in September, when Muammer Qadhafi formally inaugurated the new town of Al Hesha. Built to replace the old settlement, which had fallen into disrepair through age, the new town cost LD 25 million, and includes 600 housing units and a full range of utilities and social and commercial facilities.

In addition to replacing its older housing stock with new facilities, the Jamahiriya is also creating entire new towns, in a bid to achieve a more even distribution of population by discouraging Libyans from adding to the congestion of Tripoli and Benghazi by moving to these two major cities. One of the largest new town developments is planned for Marsa Brega, on the coast 200 kilometres south west of Benghazi, which is a major centre of the Jamahiriya's petrochemicals industry.

In September it was disclosed that Turkey's Enka Construction and Industrial Company has been awarded a three year, \$551 million contract to build two of the six planned neighbourhoods in the new town. Each will comprise 1,000 homes, of which 750 will be single storey buildings and the rest of either two or three storeys. The firm will also install all utilities, including sewage, water, gas and electricity lines, roads and telecommunications facilities.

Another Turkish firm, Dogus Insaat & Ticaret, is reportedly close to signing a \$300 million contract for the construction of a third neighbourhood for the Marsa Brega new town, to include 1,265 homes, primary schools and other amenities, and utilities. Completion time will be 27 months.

In October it was disclosed that the Finnish firm of Puolimatka has

started work on a recently-awarded \$5.3 million contract to build 35 homes in the Bargaria suburb of Tripoli. Client is the Libyan National Oil Company, and completion is set for August next year.

Sebha University contract nears

COMPANIES HAVE been asked to submit bids for the \$300 million first phase of the Jamahiriya's fourth university, to be located at the south western desert town of Sebha. Two South Korean firms, Daewoo Corporation and Samsung Construction Company, are amongst the bidders.

Designs for the new Sebha University have been completed by Technital International General Engineering and Progres Ricerche Studi, both of Italy, under a contract awarded in 1980. The first phase will include several faculty buildings and accommodation for 3,000 students. The award of the construction contract is expected by the end of the year, and the completion time will be about one and a half years.

Libya has long-established universities at Benghazi and Tripoli, and in 1981 a special technical university was completed at the coastal town of Marsa Brega. The number of Libyan students at universities and other institutes of higher education is set to rise from about 20,000 in the 1980/81 academic year to 30,500 in 1985/86.

The expansion of higher studies does not mean that other levels of education are being neglected. This was underlined last month with the announcement that work was 60 per cent complete on a country-wide school building programme being undertaken by a French consortium. The consortium, comprising Compagnie des Signaux & d'Entreprises Electriques, Sorelec and BEL, is building seventy prefabricated schools and 200 homes in Murzuk, Sebha, Ghat and Sukhra, under a \$135.1 million contract awarded by the Housing Secretariat in 1979. The scheme is scheduled for completion in August next year. A special feature of the schools is that they will all be powered and heated by solar panels which are being installed by Sorelec.

British firms are also benefitting from the high priority which the Jamahiriya places on the expansion of educational facilities. In September it was announced that the Instructa company has a \$88,500 contract to supply language laboratories to Libyan educational institutes in Malta.

Arab Homeland

15th September: The Jamahiriya's Permanent Representative at the United Nations meets with UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar to discuss the deteriorating situation in Lebanon.

16th September: A letter from Muammer Qadhafi to the Chairman of the United Nations Security Council, concerning the situation in Lebanon, is distributed as an official document of the Council.

20th September: United Arab Emirates President Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan al Nahyan received a message from revolutionary leader Muammer Qadhafi, conveyed by Mr Ali Muhammad Mariah, the Secretary of the Libyan diplomatic mission in Abu Dhabi. The Libyan leader's message centred on bilateral relations, and on the wider situation in the Arab homeland.

Jamahiriya economic news

23rd September: It is disclosed that plans to convert an oil pipeline between Zawia and Tobruk to carry water have been dropped.

23rd September: It is announced that Britain's ORS Group is to supply laboratory equipment to the Jamahiriya's Medical Equipment Company.

International

15th September: Muammer Qadhafi receives the Soviet Ambassador to the Jamahiriya, who conveys a message to the Libyan leader from the Soviet government.

19th September: The Jamahiriya news agency JANA discloses that Ghanaian leader Jerry Rawlings has sent a message to Muammer Qadhafi, reaffirming the west African country's solidarity with the Libyan people in their struggle to maintain their independence against external threats and provocations.

21st September: Mr Abdel Ati al Obeidi, Secretary of the People's Committee at the Foreign Liaison Bureau, confers in Tripoli with Mr Floria

Domitriko, the personal envoy of Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu.

22nd September: Revolutionary leader Muammer Qadhafi confers in Tripoli with the Yugoslav Foreign Minister Lazer Mojssov. The talks centred on regional and international affairs, and particularly the situation in Lebanon.

25th September: Mr Georges Solofson, the Malagasy Republic's Commerce Minister, arrives in the Jamahiriya on a visit aimed at bolstering co-operation between the two countries.

26th September: The Jamahiriya news agency JANA discloses that Zimbabwean Premier Robert Mugabe has sent a message to Muammer Qadhafi, expressing his country's support for the Libyan people's struggle to preserve their independence.

26th September: Economy and Light Industry Secretary Musa Abu Freiwa confers in Tripoli with the visiting Madagascan Minister of Economy.

26th September: A group of 500 Second World War veterans from the German Democratic Republic arrives in Tripoli at the start of a tour of the Jamahiriya, organised as part of the cultural programme of the German-Libyan Friendship Society.

27th September: Ankara radio reports the arrival in the Turkish port of Izmir of three Libyan naval vessels, carrying 182 cadets.

8th October: The Supervisor of the Iranian Atomic Energy Organisation holds a round of talks in Vienna with the Jamahiriya's delegation to a meeting of the International Atomic Energy Organisation.

10th October: Mr Fahir Ilkel, Turkish Minister of Energy and Natural Resources, arrives in Tripoli for a series of meetings with Libyan officials.

11th October: The Jamahiriya news agency JANA discloses that a delegation from the General Congress of Libyan Students is currently visiting the German Democratic Republic to explore ways of developing co-operation between the two countries.

14th October: It is reported that Mr Oliver Miles has been appointed as Britain's Ambassador to the Jamahiriya, in succession to Mr Michael Edes. Mr Miles, a former Head of the

Near East and North Africa Department at the Foreign Office, will take up his new post in January 1984.

15th October: Mr Ahmad Shehata, Secretary General of the International Green Book Research Centre in Tripoli, delivers the inaugural address at the International Seminar on the Third Universal Theory, held in the Polish capital, Warsaw.

Jamahiriya

21st September: The Jamahiriya news agency JANA announces that the women of the Al Hursha Basic People's Congress have formed a revolutionary committee.

22nd September: An exhibition of weaving, embroidery, knitting and traditional dresses, mounted by the General Union of Women's Associations, opens in the Libyan capital, Tripoli.

25th September: Muammer Qadhafi attends an equestrian show in the Jadou region of Yafren municipality, staged as part of the celebrations marking the Fourteenth Anniversary of the Al Fateh Revolution.

27th September: The Jamahiriya news agency JANA discloses that the General People's Committee for Education has resolved that French will no longer be taught as a third language in Libyan educational institutions.

28th September: Secretaries of the People's Committees in Libyan municipalities meet in the coastal town of Misrata with Mr Jadallah Azourz Talhi, Secretary of the General People's Committee, and with the Secretaries of the General People's Committees for Economy and Light Industry, Land Reclamation and Agrarian Reform, Planning, Education and Utilities.

29th September: Tripoli radio reports a series of successful military manoeuvres in the Shatata region of Tarhuna, staged by the 11th June Brigade, comprising teachers and workers from Tripoli.

7th October: Muammer Qadhafi attends an equestrian show at Sadada, near Tripoli, staged to mark the Thirteenth Anniversary of the expulsion from Libya of the Italian settler community.



The GREEN BOOK

BY MUAMMAR AL QADHAFI

PART 1

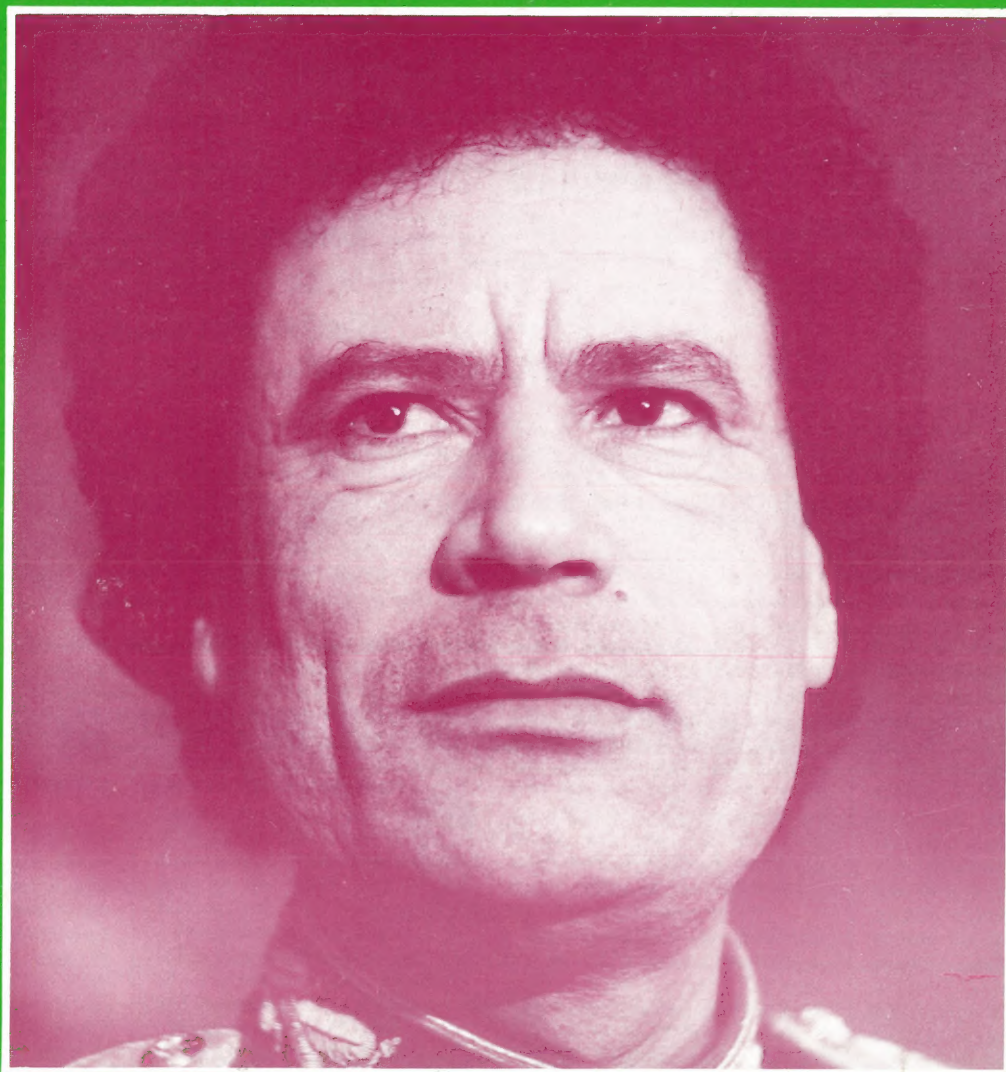
The solution of the
problem of Democracy

PART 2

The solution of the
Economic Problem

PART 3

The Social Basis of the
Third Universal Theory



In these three volumes the Libyan leader examines the economic, social and political problems confronting the world today, and presents a radical programme for their solution.

The Green Book provides a comprehensive review of the theories on which the Libyan Jamahiriya is based. The proposals put forward by Muammer al Qadhafi are not merely theories but an explanation and insight into the structure and priorities of modern Libya.

Copies of The Green Book can be obtained from The Information Department, The Libyan People's Bureau of the Socialist Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, 5 St James's Square, London SW1.

jamahiriya review

December 1983

STACK 3

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New era for
Libyan women



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